

ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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GLOBE, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

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THE MINING FIELD.

A Brief Portrayal of the Mining Industry of Arizona and the Great Southwest.

MINE AND MILL---SHAFT, CHUTE AND TUNNEL.

PROGRESS BEING MADE BY PROSPECTOR AND PROMOTER--THE MINING INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE COPPER BELT--A WEEKLY RESUME OF TRANSPIRING EVENTS TERSELY TOLD.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The Gila County & Arizona Development company, an enterprise that merits the support of everyone interested in the advancement of the mining industry in this section, is now being promoted by the organization of the above named corporation. The capitalization is \$5,000,000 divided into as many shares of the par value of \$1. The object of the company is to place the mineral resources of Gila county before the capitalists of the east in an intelligent manner. The directory will be composed entirely of local men identified with the mining development of our county. A committee of practical miners will examine and make reports upon every promising prospect in the county and samples of the ore, together with maps and prospectus, will be prepared. An office will be established in Boston and the samples and maps arranged as an exhibit of our mineral resources. This will bring the prospector in touch with the investor and cannot help but attract capital to us. A great many bonds, options and working interests have already been offered and every man interested in mines is favorably impressed with the project. Two million dollars worth of treasury stock will be placed on the market at 25 cents per share, and all money raised will be expended in development work on the most favorable prospects. The advancement of the mining interests of our county have been slow owing to lack of capital to develop. The mines being owned by prospectors who, while willing to back their faith in their claims by their labor have not the means to develop as rapidly as the indications justify, and promising prospects that a few thousand dollars might make into valuable mines thus lie dormant for years, and the aims and objects of this company are to hasten the development of this section. The following well known men have taken stock in the corporation up to the present time: Adolph Jacobs, R. J. Williams, W. S. Sultan, O. N. Creswell, A. H. Morehead, Chas. T. Martin, Jos. H. Hamill, W. P. Morey, Geo. H. Thwaites, Geo. S. Andrus, W. T. McNeilly, George Lampher, Dr. J. Shields Collins, Harrison Jewell, W. P. Howie, D. Heron, J. C. Evans, Robt. Pringle. The corporation is being promoted by Adolph Jacobs. A prospectus will be issued in a few days and when the amount to be secured locally has been subscribed the organization will be effected.

THE RAY MILL AT KELVIN.

The work of adjusting the machinery in the Ray mill has not been completed yet, and it will probably be several weeks before the plant will be run on full time. In the meantime, says the Arizona Blade, the ore train is making regular trips from the mine and there is now on the dump, at the mill, a pile of ore about 500 feet in length, 30 feet in width at the base, and 17 feet in height. The dump is on the upper side of the mill and above the crushing floor. The train runs up onto the dump and discharges its cargo inside of a few minutes, the cars being self-dumpers. From this dump the ore is dropped through trap-doors to the self-feeders over the Cornish rolls, which are arranged, in series, in such a manner that the product from the first, or coarse crushing rolls, passes, automatically, to the next set of rolls, which reduce the product to a still greater degree of fineness and passes it on to the next set of rolls and thus the commutation continues till the last or finishing rolls have been reached. Here the product is caught by elevators and carried to the top of the building, where it is discharged, automatically, into revolving screens, of which there are three sets, running in series from a half down to a quarter of an inch. These classify the pulp into uniform sizes, and each size is discharged, automatically, through a chute to a double-compartment iron, blunger jig, of which there are twelve at the mill. These jigs take out the coarse metal, and also the finer particles which have been freed from the gangue in passing through the rolls, and make clean concentrates both above and under the screen beds. The tailings from the jigs pass to two

Chilean mills, of 80-ton capacity each, where they are recushed to pass through about a 40-mesh screen and discharged onto sixteen Hallet concentrating tables. There are four more of these tables at the mill, yet to be installed. The middlings from these tables are pumped into an iron cylinder, the dimensions of which are 4x12 feet. The interior of this tube is partially filled with Norway round flint pebbles, ranging in size from an inch to three inches in diameter. The cylinder revolves and the middlings are reduced by attrition till the pulp will pass a 60-mesh screen, through which it is discharged and returned to the Hallet tables, where it receives the final treatment and is relieved of all its metal contents except a mere trace. The plant will handle 250 tons of ore in 24 hours, and as seven tons of ore will be concentrated into one, the output of concentrates every 24 hours will be about 35 tons. The average grade of the ore being a little over 4 per cent the concentrates will carry about 30 per cent copper, beside iron and other values. At 16 cents for copper, the concentrates will be worth \$96 per ton for their copper contents. Hence, it will be seen that the product of a day's run--35 tons of concentrates--will be worth \$3,360. The mill is so conveniently arranged as to require the services of only eleven men to operate it. The company intend to increase the capacity of the mill to 800 tons per mill day of 24 hours, if the present plant handles the ore as successfully as they believe it will. But the first improvement made will be a railroad from Kelvin to the S. P. or to a connection with the Santa Fe, at Phoenix. This improvement has been fully determined upon, and if neither of the railroad companies mentioned can be induced to build, then the Ray company will do so.

PINTO CREEK MINES.

Dr. T. C. Stallo returned on Monday from a trip to the Elia copper claim, owned by him and situated on the west side of Pinto creek about a mile from Irion's ranch and 18 miles from Globe. There is a shaft on the claim 17 feet deep, in carbonate ore, assays of which, made by C. A. Heberlein, gave a return of 28 per cent copper. The showing is excellent, and it is Dr. Stallo's intention to resume development work on the claim at an early date. The American Mines Development Co., Ltd., own the extensions of the Elia claim, besides a number of other claims in that vicinity. Dr. Stallo was much pleased with the group of claims on which development work is now progressing under the direction of Dr. O. B. Bachman and J. Forest McArthur. A strong ledge runs through this group of claims, which prospects well at several points. Work is now being done on the Omaha claim and at a depth of 22 feet the shaft four feet wide is in fine ore. We have specimens of carbonate and red oxide ores from this shaft which are extremely rich, the carbonates assaying 70 or 80 per cent in copper. Dr. Bachman's camp has a neat and business-like appearance, in keeping with the development work being done on the claims.

LOCAL MINING NOTES.

Mr. Cutting, manager of the Troy mine, is going to push work, commencing soon. The company is said to have \$20,000 on deposit in Globe for development work.

John F. Kohler, who recently returned from New York, is looking after the affairs of the Pinal Mining company, in which he is a large stockholder.

Dr. W. W. Keen and Mr. Francis of Philadelphia, stockholders in the Black Warrior Copper Co., Amalgamated, arrived on last night's train. They were met by Col. Jas. A. Fleming, who took them out to Black Warrior.

H. E. Dunham has a collection of the most beautiful specimens of native copper and azurite that we have ever seen. In some of the specimens horn and leaf silver is associated with the copper. The specimens are from the Continental mine.

Col. Jas. A. Fleming informs us that the Black Warrior company's

Gold gulch mine continues to improve. The crosscut being run at a depth of 40 feet is in the finest kind of chalcopryrites, carrying 20 per cent copper. There is 16 feet of ore near the surface but the ledge is believed to be considerably wider than this.

Territorial and General.

The rich strike reported at the South Bisbee company's mines a few days ago bears every indication of being a permanent body. The ore was struck in a drift started from the 500-foot level of the main shaft. The drift is in 280 feet and 10 feet of ore has been uncovered. It is a carbonate ore and in addition to copper, carries both gold and silver. Choice specimens have assayed as high as \$208 to the ton. However, it is conservatively estimated that this ore will average \$100 a ton. Two carloads are already on the dump and will be shipped to El Paso for treatment this week. It is the intention of the company to erect a smelter as soon as possible and ground will be broke for that purpose immediately. Bisbee Herald.

A circular letter has been sent out by the Spenazuma Mining company who has been developing claims in the Black Rock and Clark mining districts, in this county, says the Graham County Bulletin, announcing that the company now finds it unable to raise the money necessary for the development of the property and putting it on a paying basis. The letter proposes a plan for a reorganization of the company on a new basis which will prevent entire loss to the present stockholders and enable the reorganized company to pay the outstanding debts, which are stated to be not very heavy and can be easily provided for. All work at both Black Rock and Aura camps has been discontinued and the resumption of work will, it is presumed, depend on whether or not the efforts at reorganization are successful. The Spenazuma company has been in existence about three years and spent a large amount of money in development of various claims in both the Black Rock and Clark districts, and it is believed that these claims, on which recent work has been done, make an excellent showing, and it is to be regretted that development had to be discontinued.

A press dispatch from Hermosa, S. D., says: The increased demand for mica in connection with electrical appliances has been so great that the mica mines of the United States are no longer able to supply the trade. Custer county has produced more mica than any other territory of equal size in this country, but most of its mica mines were worked before the new process of making large sheets out of small pieces was discovered, and the mines have been abandoned. As a consequence of the development of the new process the old mines are now being opened up as rapidly as men and machinery can be brought together. Most of the old mica mining claims were sold to farmers and ranchers, but now the old dumps, which were thought to be worthless, are worth thousands of dollars. Several companies have been organized to buy up large numbers of these claims and to buy the products of the small mines worked by private individuals. They have purchased large numbers, but the farmers are not so ready to sell as was expected. They propose to run their own mines, and it is now no unusual thing to see the streets lined with farmers' wagons loaded with mica for sale, where formerly they marketed hay, potatoes, butter, eggs and other farm products. Under the stimulus of the new process, whereby the smallest pieces of mica can be made into sheets of any size and of the finest quality, Custer county has suddenly become literally alive with prospectors and miners in their mad rush after the best claims. Many new mines have been discovered, and many old ones which ten years ago were not thought to be worth working are now worth from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

A chloride correspondent sends the Los Angeles Herald the following information of mining operations in Mohave county: The Tennessee mine now has 115 men on its regular monthly pay rolls. A majority of this number is at work in the lower drifts and tunnels on ore bodies, which of late are the largest and richest ever opened up in the mine. The ore now being shipped averages 100 ounces silver to the ton by the carload. For want of sufficient supply of water the mill is running day shifts only, but after the first good rainfall will run on full time. Ore that goes 800 ounces silver to the ton by the carload and more than two ounces gold is now being hoisted out of the Lucky Boy mine. The ore has always given good percentages in both gold and copper, but of late these values have increased very rapidly, particularly so in the gold product. Eight per cent copper is all the management is figuring on in

carload lots, but there are unmistakable evidences of its coming in much better as development work is done. Two carloads of this ore were placed on board this week, billed for Denver. The San Francisco company of mine owners and capitalists who have been negotiating with R. J. Ferguson, sons, and James H. Tregarthen for the purchase of the Redemption, Clyde and Contention mines and claims, will do some development work upon them before the deal is finally closed, and a representative of the company will arrive here soon to begin the development work. Galena-bearing silver is opened up on all three of the claims, but no depth as yet has been attained on any of them. Ore in the Redemption, which is the central location in the group, shows a good grade of gold and copper in the ore. Chas. H. Doty, who is developing a turquoise mine for Tiffany & Co., the diamond merchants of New York City, has lately sent some of the specimens found to his firm and received a reply that they were all right and to go ahead. Various people have specimens of these beautiful gems which they picked up themselves when the mine was idle. Mr. Doty is working but about four men in the mine, but is firmly of the belief that with good development it would reveal startling riches. News also comes from the same source that Chris Johnson, Murch Dryden and Maynard Hart have opened up a body of ore on their mine that goes by assay 12 ounces gold and 280 ounces silver to the ton. This was ascertained by a number of tests, and the owners feeling satisfied that they have a valuable mine, put day and night shifts at work. A \$15,000 mining sale has just been made at Stockton Hill. E. B. Crowley & Co. of San Francisco, are the purchasers of the Armsur mine, which has been under negotiations, exploiting and exporting for some months. The new company will start and keep work going more systematically than heretofore. E. T. Loy, manager and one of the stockholders of the Juno mine, returned from Los Angeles the latter part of the past week, where he had been making arrangements with his co-owners in the Juno for the purchase of a 100-ton concentrator for the mine. W. J. Cleveland, one of the owners of the Merrimac mine, is in Los Angeles to arrange for the purchase of ten additional 1,000-pound stamps for the mill at the mine.

For a Shorter and Better Road to Mineral Creek.

EDITOR SILVER BELT: My attention has been called by W. S. Johnson of the Globe and Ray stage line to the cost of completing the wagon road from Globe to the Ray mines, by way of the Black Warrior camp, and to the shortening of the distance to the Ray mines and to other portions of Mineral creek, as compared with the road now necessarily traveled to reach that camp. Mr. Johnson has had good judges examine the route of the proposed new road and they conclude that \$2,000 will be ample to make a good road, over which heavy loads could be hauled to and from Globe. It is estimated that there are now one thousand or more miners and prospectors in the country in and immediately around the Ray camp. Aside from the Ray property there are a number of mines which have been sufficiently developed to warrant their being worked, if there was an outlet for the ores. If such an outlet was provided the thousand would doubtless soon be increased to fifteen hundred or two thousand people who would be employed in that locality within the year 1900. It is a matter worth the consideration of business men of Globe; they would be greater profit getters.

To reach Ray it now requires, by the present stage route, traveling 40 miles, and the road is a very poor thoroughfare at that in many places. By the proposed new road Ray is 22 miles. At present nearly all the supplies come from Tucson 85 miles distant. With the new road completed all supplies would be purchased in Globe, and with the development of other mining property as a natural or logical sequence the ores would be all brought to Globe for shipment or reduction. And it is but natural to suppose that the business of Globe's merchants would be noticeably increased.

It is understood that Superintendent Truman, of the Ray mines, says his people hold themselves in readiness to co-operate with the people of Globe in building this road.

It may be a long time before Globe will be blessed with further railroad facilities, and apparently the only promise of future development of mines and expansion of trade lies in reaching out with good wagon roads to the outlying districts naturally tributary to Globe. Such benefits do not come without an effort. Saying the new road would be a good thing is not enough.

L. W. A.

KING OF ARIZONA.

A Prospector's Rich Find After Many Years of Fruitless Search and Privation.

A STORY OF FASCINATING INTEREST

FROM WHICH OTHER PROSPECTORS MAY TAKE ENCOURAGEMENT--LUCK FAVORED EICHELBERGER, BUT WITHOUT PERSEVERANCE AND FAITH IN HIMSELF, HE WOULD HAVE FAILED.

Charles Edward Eichelberger is registered at the Van Nys hotel, occupying apartments that cost him \$5 per day, smoking imported cigars at two bits a throw and otherwise enjoying the good things of life without any particular regard to how much they cost, says the Los Angeles Herald. Three years ago he was a tumbled prospector in Arizona, his sole capital consisting of two burros, a cotton shirt, a pair of overalls and digging shoes and a battered sombrero to ward off the pitiless rays of the desert sun, under which he toiled and traveled in his search for wealth. One day he found a mine, the equal of which as a gold producing possibility cannot be duplicated in Arizona, and as a result his bank book shows a balance of \$200,000 in his favor at the Farmers and Merchants' bank of this city, in addition to other thousands invested in mines and real estate and a considerable interest which he retains in the wonderful property which his luck and persistency opened to the world.

The story of his sudden acquisition of wealth differs in few particulars from the multitude of accounts of men who have sought and suffered for years as prospectors, to at last find themselves in possession of almost boundless riches.

DAYS WHEN HE WAS BROKE.

Charles Eichelberger comes from Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and his career gives plentiful evidence of his breed in the persistency with which he faced privations and obstacles in his search for gold. He came to Arizona many years ago, first working on the railroads and in the mines, and then he turned prospector. In his days of poverty he was cursed with a backwardness in asking for things he wanted, a characteristic in many good men when they lack money, and he failed to impress men of means with the confidence he felt himself that some time he would strike it rich. Many a trip he made through the sun-baked, verdureless hills of the desert on short rations, because he hesitated to strike men for more, who would willingly have staked him. Sometimes he worked until he made enough to load his burros with the few necessities that poor prospectors ordinarily carry, and this accomplished, he was out again under the broiling sun, whacking his burros across the stretching mesas and into the hills, picking here and panning there; up at daylight and at work among the arroyos and washes after a frugal meal cooked by himself; sleeping at night with his blanket for a bed, and that most beautiful of all ceilings, the starlit desert sky, for a roof.

On one of these rigorous trips he was staked to a small amount of grub by H. A. Gleason, a stationary engineer at that time employed by the Yuma Electric Lighting company. He plodded over the barren hills of the Gila range of mountains alone for a month without finding anything that showed even a possibility of rewarding him for the time spent. Entering the range at La Paloma he determined to make one other circuit before his fast diminishing supplies would compel him to return to town and hustle for another grubstake. One evening, just before sunset, he made his camp at the base of a hill jutting out from the S. H. mountains, as they are called on the official maps of Arizona. The full name is an Indian one, and its pronunciation is so like an unconventional word in English that topographers do not spell it out in full. A sudden shower, the like of which in intensity and brevity of duration cannot be found except on the desert, had fallen during the day, and all the washes ran with water. After supper he climbed the neighboring hill to take a look at the surrounding country. As he was gaining the crest of the hill, prospector-like, his eyes fixed on the ground beneath his feet, he caught the glitter of gold in the burned rock, where water had washed it clean. Down on his knees he plumped and commenced scratching away with his hands. There it was at last--a vein five feet wide, studded with gold nuggets as big as wheat grains. The reward of years of search lay beneath the ground he stood on.

CARRIED A MESSAGE TO GLEASON.

Just what he did that night neither he nor any one else knows. He was so elated with his fortune that the memory of the first few hours is a delicious blank. Forty-eight hours later he appeared in Yuma at 2 o'clock in the morning, as lattered a specimen of humanity as ever decorated a desert town, and clothes don't count for much down there. He had made the entire 65 miles on foot, tearing his way among the thorn-burdened mesquite thickets, and when he reached his destination he didn't have clothes enough on him to flag a hand-car. In addition he was "dotty." His first visit was to the house of his partner, who concluded that the heat of the sun had made the prospector crazy. It was only after much effort that he persuaded Gleason to get up and listen to the story of the find. Two chunks of fabulously rich ore were confirmation that there was a better basis to the tale than the mere imaginings of a sun-dazzled prospector.

The following morning Eichelberger, in company with Frank Gussar, a well known expert returned to the place where the mine was located. Then it was found that the habits of years had prevailed, and that amid the excitement of stumbling upon a vast fortune the prospector had not neglected to protect himself. Before leaving the find he had made five locations, which practically covered all the ground that at that time was thought to be valuable. By a readjustment the number of claims was subsequently cut down to four, and that is what the property consists of now.

AND THERE WERE OTHERS.

Within a few days the surrounding country was located for miles around. Some even coveted the ground which Eichelberger had originally located, and put their monuments up on it. Costly litigation ensued, but after many months the original locations were sustained by the courts.

As soon as the news of the discovery became public, mining men from all over the world came to buy, and many were the propositions made to acquire the property. Both Eichelberger and Gleason were without money, and it would require capital to put the property on a paying basis. It was 40 miles from any known water, reached by a wagon road, hub-deep in sand, and estimates of the cost of installing machinery and putting in water ran well into six figures. Clearly, it was no poor man's proposition. After declining many apparently advantageous offers the two owners, finally parted with a small interest for a cash payment and the agreement to erect a mill on the Gila river, 40 miles from the mine. With this inadequate arrangement enough money was taken out to pay for development work that showed beyond doubt that the greatest gold mine in the territory had been discovered. Gleason sold his interest for about \$100,000, but Eichelberger held on. More advantageous offers were made to him, but still he refused to sell, until, finally, the present company came to his terms. Just what he received is not known, but it was close to half a million in money and stock. At present the mine is producing \$50,000 a month, and every foot of work adds to its value. Deep wells were sunk within a few miles of the location, a cyanide plant was erected, and everybody interested will make an immense fortune out of the property. It is known as the King of Arizona, that being the name adopted by Eichelberger for his first location.

Eichelberger who is a man of considerable education, is enjoying his fortune in a moderate manner. He wears the same size hat he always did, and the possession of money has not caused him to "swell up" appreciably. He has married since he found a mine, and has an heir, whom he calls Kofa, a contraction of the name of the mine which brought him his money. For a while he lived in Los Angeles, but the breath of the desert was in his nostrils, and he has returned to Yuma to live. He is still mining, and his main joy nowadays is to stake broken prospectors, even as he was staked, partly from philanthropy and partly with the hope that some of his partners may succeed in uncovering the Queen of Arizona and add further to his store of yellow metal.

Nobody who has plodded the desert behind a string of burros will say that Eichelberger's good fortune is unearned. The life is pretty tough on the burros, and for the man, well, it is hell with the lid on.